

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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225]

## SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

**TITHES.**—In my last number, at page 209, I inserted a letter, signed R. F., and dated from Marden, upon the subject of tithes. This gentleman sets out with observing upon the wide range which I have taken in discussing the question at issue on the Trinity Bill. He seems not to be pleased with my remarks upon the doctrines and conduct of the different religious sects, and says, that I have abused the Methodists. For my part, when I take a view of that mass of contradictions which the opinions of these different sects present, it is impossible for me to speak with any degree of respect of any of them. I have not *abused* the Methodists. I have only said of them what is true; and, whatever the fashion may be, to call *truth abuse* is not correct. It is impossible that all these sects can be right; it is impossible that any two of them can be right; and yet they all take the self-same book as the foundation of their opinions. There are some scores of these sects, every one of which holds opinions different from all the others; and yet the whole of them unite, and cordially unite, in the impudent assertion, that the Church is in the wrong; that she is a deceiver, and that she ought to be put down.—Their own disagreements; their palpable contradictions; their denunciations of each other; their mutual and never-ceasing animosities; all these do not teach them to doubt of the correctness of their respective creeds. And, as to the Methodists, their insolence, and the cool manner in which they consign over all the rest of the world to eternal flames, are sufficient to draw down on them the scorn of every man of a just way of thinking. It is wrong to condemn sects in a lump; and, therefore, I do not pretend to deny, that there are good men, who have been terrified into an adherence to methodistical practices; but, generally speaking, this sect is full of low cunning, hypocrisy, and dishonesty; which two latter terms mean, in fact, pretty nearly the same thing; for I believe, that an honest hypocrite is what never was met with upon the

[226

face of the earth.—Without, therefore, attempting any defence of the Church, her rites, ceremonies, or doctrines, I have no hesitation to say, that, as far as my experience enables me to speak, her followers are the best sort of people. The Unitarians, the Independents, the Quakers, and some others, perhaps, of small amount, as to numbers, may, as to their general moral character, surpass the mass of the people of the Church; but then, let it be observed, that these sects consist almost exclusively of persons tolerably well educated, and, indeed, that they have amongst them none of the *poor*. But, as to the great body of those who dissent from the Church; that is to say, the twenty or thirty different casts of Methodists; I can truly say, that, as far as my experience has gone, they are the worst part of the people, and made worse, too, by that which they call their religion, but which is something too despicable to be called by that name.—To *abuse* such a description of persons is next to impossible. They are lower in the scale of animal life than any people that I ever saw in any country; and I look upon it as a great disgrace to this nation that they should have increased in numbers as they have increased. Their increase is the increase of hypocrisy and of every species of cheating. We are told, that the Church-people have no religion at all, and that they go to church merely from habit, there to sleep, or to shew their fine clothes. Were this true to the very letter, the Church is greatly to be preferred to the Methodist meeting; for at the latter nothing is to be heard but the most beastly nonsense or doctrines of the most mischievous tendency. For my part, I see no harm in people dressing themselves once a week, and meeting together at a certain place to show off; and if some of them, more advanced in years, or too young to perceive the advantage of beauty, do chance to take a nap, it only shows, that, as Rousseau observes, “*sermons are always good for something.*” The assemblages at the Church are, at least, attended with no mischief; but, at the Methodist meeting there must be mischief; for

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there is openly taught the infernal doctrine, that a murderer may be one of the elect people of God, while an innocent person whom he has murdered may be doomed to eternal flames. Talk, indeed, of writings or preachings being *libellous*, because they are *contra bonos mores*! Talk of it being an offence at common law, to publish such writings or make such preachings! I wish to know, what can possibly be so directly in the teeth of good morals as this infamous doctrine? There is not a Methodist meeting in England, where the people are not told, that good works are of no avail in ensuring their salvation; and that those who never commit any moral offence at all, are more likely to have hell-fire for their portion, than those who rob and murder. And, is not this against the good morals of the country? Is this to pass unpunished? Nay, are the preachers of this infamous doctrine to be encouraged, to be excused from their share of duty in the militia, while Mr. Eaton is pilloried and imprisoned for nearly two years, for publishing a book, in which the divine origin of Jesus Christ is denied? Is it a less offence to question the truth of the Gospels, than it is openly to proclaim that a murderer, a wilful murderer, may be one of the elect, while the most innocent and virtuous man may be doomed to hell-fire? And is it possible; I ask R. F., if it be possible, to speak of a sect, who hold such a doctrine as this, in too strong terms of reprobation? —I am not for inflicting legal penalties, even upon the men who thus corrupt the hearts of the people. If the law suffered every man to write and preach what he pleased, upon the subject of religion, this doctrine would soon disappear like mists before the sun. While *truth* is a *libel*, this doctrine will continue to gain ground, because it is so flattering to human vices. It is not to be combated by the weapons which the law now permits men to use. Truth must have an unconfined range before this infamous doctrine can meet with its match. But, at any rate, those who teach it ought not to meet with encouragement from the law, as they now do in their exemption from their share of duty in the militia.—I have been led into these remarks without sufficient cause, as it may seem to R. F.; but when accused of *abusing* the Methodists, I could not help saying thus much in my justification.—I now come to the main subject of this gentleman's letter; namely, *Tithes*. He says, that he will attempt to prove, that, neither clergy,

nor laity, nor any body of men whatever, can have a right to enter the corn fields, gardens, flocks, and poultry yards of their neighbours, for the purpose of seizing a tenth part thereof. He allows, that certain persons have the *power* to do this; but says, that he is ready most earnestly to contend, that they have not the *right*.—Seeing that, I shall with great pleasure insert any thing that my correspondent may choose to send me upon the subject; I will not puzzle myself here with an endeavour to anticipate his definition of *power* and of *right*, as applied to the present case; but will now proceed to notice his charge against myself, on the score of consistency, touching the subject of tithes.—He reminds me, that in one of my Registers, written about a twelvemonth ago, I spoke of the tithes in France, as some of the things which the people wished to get rid of, and against the restoration of which they were now fighting.—R. F. further says, that if tithes were a *curse* in France, they are not less so in England.—Then he says, that if they were denounced as a curse a twelvemonth ago, they were not less so in June last, when I wrote my first article in answer to TRANQUILLUS, in which article a good deal was said about tithes.—The conclusion of R. F. is, that I have herein discovered great *changeableness*.—Now, before I proceed to answer this charge, which, I must confess, I am very much surprised to see made, R. F. will suffer me to observe, that this fashion of personally attacking an adversary, as a preface to an answer to his arguments, always excites, in my mind at least, a suspicion that there exists some degree of irritation, arising from the difficulty of giving such answer. Men, when they feel strong in their ability to demolish the argument itself, very seldom stop to waste their time in assailing the person from whom that argument has proceeded. Whether I had been consistent or inconsistent in my two articles referred to by R. F. was a matter of no consequence to him in the present case. There was one of those articles, to which he meant to give an answer, and that alone was the article with which he had any thing to do. He was not desired to be decided by my *opinion*, but by my *arguments*; and, therefore, to cite one article against the other, was quite out of place. If, indeed, I had made use of no reasoning; if I had merely *asserted*, at one time, that tithes were a good; and, at another time, that tithes were an evil; all that he would

have would shew assert stance so; n tained and, soning be affe at any howe that I nion, that t in the fers.— ence t last, t descri I neve other blessing of the people tioned poem, defy I writin good. or tho terly a accusi ject. says, June I had sp ence; "bles thing from The fa plaine yield t plaint people to this good; able; such t dation of rel the di the ex Chure perly, longed all; t shew one w



have had to do, in order to silence me, would have been to quote the two passages, shewing, at the same time, that the two assertions, applied to cases and circumstances perfectly similar; but, this was not so; my article on *Tranquillus's* letter contained what I deemed a chain of reasoning; and, therefore, that article demanded reasoning in answer to it, and could in no wise be affected by any assertion of mine, made at any former time.—In complaisance, however, to R. F., and to prove to him, that I have a great regard for his good opinion, I will endeavour to convince him, that there is no changeableness discovered in the articles to which he so pointedly refers.—I do not stand in need of a reference to the article of August or September last, to enable me to assert, that I did not describe tithes as a *curse* in the abstract. I never so described them. But, on the other hand, I never described them as a *blessing*.—I know, that tithes form one of the objects against which the French people are fighting, and I particularly mentioned them in my criticism on Mr. Cotton's poem, because he was a clergyman. I defy R. F. to quote any passage in my writings, wherein tithes are described as a *good*. I have never either called them so, or thought them so. I am, therefore, utterly astonished that R. F. should think of accusing me of inconsistency upon this subject. It would seem, that, from what he says, I had pronounced, on the fifth of June last, an *eulogium* upon tithes; that I had spoken greatly in praise of their existence; that, in short, I had called them a "*blessing*." I appeal to the reader, if any thing can be further from fairness, nay, from truth, than this representation.—The fact is this: TRANQUILLUS had complained, that dissenters were compelled to yield tithes. This was a part of his complaint against the Church, and the Church-people. What was the tenor of my answer to this complaint? Not that tithes were a *good*; not that their existence was *desirable*; not that they were a *blessing*. No such thing. I said not a word in commendation of this mode of maintaining teachers of religion. What I said was this: that, the dissenters had no reason to complain of the existence of tithes any more than the Church-people had; that tithes were *property*, a great part of which property belonged to *lay-men*, and not to the clergy at all; that it would be difficult for him to shew the justice of taking them from the one without, at the same time, taking them

from the other; that tithes could not be regarded as belonging to either the owner or the occupier of the land; that if abolished, they ought to revert to the *community*, and that, the farmer or the landlord would, of course, have to pay for them to the community, to whose use they would be applied.

—This was what I said to TRANQUILLUS respecting tithes; and I leave the reader to decide, whether there be any thing here inconsistent with the notion, that tithes are, in themselves, a very great evil.—The people of France got rid of tithes, and I will warrant, that they will never again permit them to exist. If they were abolished in England, they most assuredly would never be re-established. But, does it hence follow, that dissenters are more oppressed by tithes than other people? I put the case before to TRANQUILLUS, of an Unitarian being a tithe-holder, and asked him why that man's property should not be considered as sacred as that of other men? But, was this representing tithes as a blessing? I asked TRANQUILLUS for what reason dissenters should not yield tithes to this man as well as Church-people? He has written to me several times since, but has never thought proper to answer this question. I also asked him who he thought was to pay this tithe-owner for the loss of his property; and whether he thought, that the tailor, the shoe-maker, the blacksmith, and trades-people in general, would give up part of their money, in order to make compensation to the tithe-owner; and thus, in fact, give their property to the owners and occupiers of the land; or whether he thought, that the tithe-owner and his family ought to be turned adrift to beg or steal the means of existence? R. F. may, perhaps, answer these questions; but it is quite certain that TRANQUILLUS has not attempted it.—The tithes which are owned by lay-men, have, in fact, already been *confiscated*. They were seized by the government; but, they were not given, except in particular instances, to the owners of the land. They were bestowed by the government, as a reward for public services, real or supposed. They were regarded as public property, and not as the property of the owners of the soil. Upon the principle on which the government seized on this portion of the tithes, there is no doubt but it might seize on all the rest; but, then, let it be observed, that it is as public property that the tithes were seized on before, and not as property belonging to either the owner or the occupier of the land.—If R. F. should



prove, as he says he can, that neither clergy nor laity have any *right* to take tithes, I shall be very happy; for, though I do not regard them in the odious light that some people do, I will not dissemble that I should have no objection to be relieved from them. His position, "that the claims of "tithe-gatherers were never so flagrantly "enormous and oppressive as they are at "present," as a general position, he is hardly competent to speak upon, because no one man can be competent to speak positively upon a matter involving such a multiplicity of widely-differing cases and circumstances. In general, tithes are not taken in kind; and as the value of money, compared with the price of corn, is continually falling, the tithe-owner must either lose a great part of his property, or he must be continually rising the nominal amount of his composition. This circumstance gives the appearance of oppressiveness to the demand of the tithe-owner; but, the farmer has always the remedy in his own hands; for, he can, at any time, refuse the demand of the tithe-owner, and suffer him to take his tithes in kind.—I have heard the opinion started, that it is the tenth part, not of the produce arising from *cultivation*, but a tenth part of the *spontaneous* produce, which the tithe-owner ought to claim. This is an opinion which I should very much like to see put to the test of proof. It may be correct for any thing that I know to the contrary; but I have never yet seen it satisfactorily proved.—That it would be a good thing to get rid of tithes altogether, there can be no doubt; because they are a source of endless animosity and litigation. But, I am very much of opinion, that it is out of the power of R. F. to shew that the land-owner has a better title than the tithe-owner. At the Reformation numerous estates were taken by the government from the clergy. In many of these cases the lands, thus taken, became the property of one man, and the tithes of those lands the property of another man. In this way these properties have descended to their present possessors; and I rather think that it will puzzle even R. F. to shew, that the title to the land is, in any way whatever, better than the title to the tithes.—I shall, however, wait with patience for the promised communications of R. F. upon this interesting and important subject, having, as I trust, said enough to convince him, that he suffered his irritation to get the better of his candour, when he accused me of inconsistency in speaking of

the nature and effect of tithes in general.

QUEEN'S SPEECH.—Of Kings' speeches this nation has had a very great variety; but until now, I do not recollect, that it has, of late years, at least, been favoured with a speech from a Queen.—The Courier news-paper of Monday last, informs me that our present Queen has made a beginning in this way, upon presenting a pair of colours to the Cadets (as they are called) at the Military College, at Bagshot Heath.—It may be necessary to inform some of my readers, that, within these few years, an immense pile of building has been erected by the English government on a wide, dreary, barren spot, covered chiefly with heath, between two little miserable villages, the one called Bagshot and the other Black-water, and at a considerable distance from each of these; and, of course, at a great distance from any town of consequence.—This building, together with the roads and other appurtenances, have cost the nation a very great sum of money. I should suppose upwards of two millions of pounds sterling already.—Into this place are received boys, whose parents have sufficient interest to procure their admission, which boys are here educated with the intent of being, in the fulness of time, made commissioned officers in the army.—These boys are clothed like soldiers. What is the discipline they are subjected to I know not; but their clothing is of a red colour with blue cuffs and collars; and when I have had the mortification to see them, they have worn upon their heads a sort of foraging cap.—It was, it seems, to these youths that the Queen presented a pair of colours, which, as we are told, in the news-papers, were supported by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York.—Having deeply impressed on my mind the principles of the English Constitution, I have always looked at this building, and at the whole scheme of the establishment, with great jealousy, and not without some degree of shame.—The Queen seems to view the matter in a very different light. She seems to think this Building upon Bagshot Heath an admirable place for learning the laws and constitution of England.—Her Majesty has, indeed, given no reasons for this opinion, as far as I can perceive; and, therefore, I shall take the liberty to say, that I widely differ in opinion from Her Majesty upon this point.—But, I will first insert the Royal Speech, as I find



it in the above-mentioned newspaper :—

"It is with peculiar interest and satisfaction that I this day witness the effects of an Institution founded under the gracious auspices of the King, whose fostering and protecting hand has, through the course of a long and virtuous reign, been invariably extended to every object of national honour and utility; nor am I less gratified by observing that my beloved son, the Prince Regent, following the example of his Father, and actuated by the same consideration for the public welfare, has bestowed on it his powerful protection and patronage, and has rendered it eminently available to the great and important purposes which its Royal Founder had in view, in making this noble provision for the instruction of young Officers, and for the early education of those destined for the military service.—The means which this Institution places at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, have been most successfully applied to the benefit of the army and to the public service, by my beloved son, the Duke of York; amongst whose uniform attentions to the great duties of his station, there is none more creditable to himself, none certainly more grateful to my feelings, and, I believe, to those of the country, than the personal care and superintendence which he has bestowed on the two national establishments for military education—this Royal Military College, and the Asylum for the children of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regular army.

—His Majesty's commissioners for the management of this College, participate, I am persuaded, in my own feelings on the scene before us, and are thereby rewarded in the manner most acceptable to them, for the care with which, from its infancy, they have watched over this Institution, and have conducted it to its present state of perfection.—The ends of this Institution have been greatly forwarded by the abilities and unremitting exertions of the late, and of the present Governors and Lieutenant Governors.

—The other Officers and Professors, and Masters, belonging to the Establishment, are justly entitled to their share of applause for the zeal and fidelity with which they have discharged their respective duties.—I present these colours as tokens of the interest I feel in the prosperity of the Royal Military College, and in testimony of my maternal solici-

tude for the happiness and welfare of the youths to whom I now address myself.

—I feel confident that you will, by your virtues and future services, realize the fond expectations of your friends and your parents, of your Sovereign and your Country. You will, at this Institution, imbibe the principles of our established national religion, and a just regard and reverence for our laws and constitution.

You will become sensible of the importance of order and discipline. You will receive the information and instructions which are calculated to promote your success in the honourable profession which you have chosen; and both by example and precept you will here be animated by the honest ambition of hereafter emulating those renowned Commanders and valiant Soldiers, who, under the protection of Providence, have so greatly upheld the military character of the Country.—You will, I trust, confirm the words inscribed on these colours, equally applicable to the increasing advantages which this Institution promises to the Army, and to the prowess of the Nation, justly exulting in the distinguished part she has taken in a contest, the object of which is the restoration of the independence and liberties of Europe.—To this great object, it is probable, you will all be progressively called, as the soldiers and champions of your country.—I pray God to bless and protect you in the career of honour for which you are destined.—It is not amiss to be informed, that we owe the origin of this College to George the Third.

—As to what Her Majesty says about her beloved son, the Regent, following the example of his father in consulting the public good; about her beloved son the Duke of York's uniform attentions to the duties of his station; and about the excellent conduct of the commissioners, governors, professors, and masters: as to what Her Majesty says about all these matters, I shall, for want of time, pass it over in silence, for the present; but, I must notice, in a particular manner, that passage, where Her Majesty is pleased to say to the Cadets, as they are called, "You will, at this Institution, imbibe the principles of our established national religion, and a just regard and reverence for our laws and constitution."—Now, not knowing what may be going on about religion in this place, I cannot pretend to say, that this part of Her Majesty's speech is at all erro-



neous, and I am disposed to give full credit to the assertion, being indeed fully persuaded, that the Youths at this College are in a very fair way of imbibing just the same sort of religious principles as those which are imbibed by the Youths of the church at the other colleges.—But, as to the laws and constitution of England I am very certain, that this college is no place for the imbibing of right notions with respect to them.—When young men commence the study of the laws and constitution of England, they must read the works of those who have written upon those laws and that constitution; and, if we could suppose it likely, that any of these boys would so apply their time, we must also suppose, that their tutors would put into their hands the Commentaries of Blackstone, which commentaries were, by the by, dedicated to the Queen herself.—It is likely, too, that the professor would particularly point out to his scholar that chapter which relates more immediately to the Military.—The Youth, then, would open the book, and read thus: “in a land  
“of liberty it is *extremely dangerous* to  
“make a *distinct order* of the profession of  
“arms. In absolute monarchies this is  
“necessary for the safety of the Prince,  
“and arises from the main principle of  
“their constitution, which is that of *governing by fear*: but in free states the  
“profession of a soldier, taken singly and  
“merely as a profession, is justly an object of jealousy. In *these* no man should  
“take up arms, but with a view to defend  
“his country and its laws: he puts not off  
“the artisan when he enters the camp;  
“but it is because he is a citizen, and  
“would wish to continue so, that he makes  
“himself for a while a soldier. THE  
“LAWS, THEREFORE, AND CON-  
“STITUTION OF THESE KINGDOMS  
“KNOW NO SUCH STATE AS THAT  
“OF A PERPETUAL STANDING  
“SOLDIER, BRED UP TO NO OTHER  
“PROFESSION THAN THAT OF  
“WAR: and it was not till the reign of  
“Henry the Seventh, that the kings of  
“England had so much as a guard about  
“their persons.”—This would be rather an untoward beginning for this Military Student of the laws and constitution.—Perhaps, however, he might have the courage to proceed a little further, when he would find the same expositor of our laws saying: “To prevent the executive power  
“from being able to oppress, says Baron  
“Montesquieu, it is requisite that the ar-

“mies with which it is intrusted should  
“consist of the people, and have the same  
“spirit with the people; as was the case  
“at Rome, till Marius new modelled the  
“legions by inlisting the rabble of Italy,  
“and laid the foundation of all the Military  
“tyranny that ensued. Nothing,  
“then, according to these principles ought  
“to be more guarded against in a free  
“state, than making the military power,  
“when such a one is necessary to be kept  
“on foot, a *body too distinct from the*  
“*people*. Like OURS, therefore,” (I wish Blackstone had lived to see this day!)  
“it should wholly be composed of NA-  
“TURAL SUBJECTS; it ought only to  
“be inlisted for a short and limited time;  
“the soldiers also should live *intermixed*  
“*with the people*; no separate camp, no  
“*barracks*, no inland fortresses should be  
“allowed.”—Would the Student of the laws and constitution, reading in his apartment upon Bagshot Heath, want to go any further? If he would, he might proceed thus: “The greater the general liberty is,  
“which any state enjoys, the more cau-  
“tious has it usually been of introducing  
“an exception as to any particular order  
“or profession. These men, as Baron  
“Montesquieu observes, seeing the liberty  
“which others possess, and which they  
“themselves are excluded from, are apt  
“*(like eunuchs in the eastern seraglios)*  
“to live in a state of perpetual envy and  
“hatred towards the rest of the commu-  
“nity; and indulge a malignant pleasure  
“in contributing to destroy those privi-  
“leges, to which they can never be ad-  
“mitted.”—These, the Student would find to be the principles of the laws and constitution of England, as relating to the state of a Soldier; and I think I may venture to assert, that Her Majesty was deceived in supposing that the Bagshot Heath College was a likely place for the imbibing of these principles.—For my part, I have always thought that these seminaries were amongst the very worst establishments in the country. Only forty big boys kept together at such a distance from a town is what I should not like to see: what then must be my objection to see many hundreds in that state?—Her Majesty, in conclusion, gives us *(the people)* but a gloomy prospect. She tells the Cadets, whose happiness she is so good as to say, is an object of her maternal solicitude, that in the present contest for the restoration of the independence and liberties of Europe, they will probably, ALL be pro-



gressively called to take a share. Mercy upon us! Why, there must be some of them, from their appearance, not more than seven or eight years old! When, then, is this contest to end? I was in hopes, that all these victories in Spain, and the approaching invasion of France, would have brought the contest to a speedy close; but, alas! If we are to see all these Cadets called out into this contest, a third part of those who are now alive, will be dead before the contest is over.

WM. COBBETT.

Bolton, 18th August, 1813.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

### AMERICAN WAR.

#### PROCLAMATION

*By his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Baronet, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, in and over His Majesty's North American Provinces, and Commander of the Forces in the said Provinces, &c. &c. &c.*

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces having seen a Public Declaration made by Lieutenant-Colonel P. Preston, of the 12th regiment of the United States infantry, dated at Fort Erie the 30th of May last, in which he professes to hold out the protection of the United States to all those who shall come forward and voluntarily enrol their names with him, and threatening with rigorous and disastrous consequences those who shall have the spirit and loyalty to pursue a different course of conduct: his Excellency deems it necessary to caution His Majesty's subjects in this province against listening to this insidious offer of the enemy, or trusting to their assurances of protection, which subsequent events have clearly proved they are so little able to afford to themselves. With the bare possession of a narrow strip of our frontier territory, not obtained by them without a severe contest and corresponding loss, with an unconquered and unbroken army in their front, at an inconsiderable distance from them, and ready to dispute every inch of ground over which they should attempt to advance into the country, it was hardly to be expected that the enemy's presumption would have led them to consider themselves as in the possession of this province, or have induced them, contrary to the established usages of civilized warfare, to treat its peaceable inhabitants as a con-

quered people.—The brilliant result of the action of the 6th instant, the rout and complete dispersion of a large division of the enemy's forces on that day, attended with the capture of their artillery and of their ablest Generals, their subsequent retreat and flight, with the loss of the whole of their baggage, provisions, and tent equipage, before the victorious army of Brigadier-General Vincent, daily increasing in strength from the powerful reinforcements reaching it, and assisted by the squadron under Sir James Yeo, now in undisturbed possession of the lake; all these events, which followed in rapid succession within a very few days after Lieut.-Colonel Preston's declaration, shew more strongly than any language can possibly describe, the futility of the offers held out by it, and produce the strongest incentive to His Majesty's subjects to hold fast that allegiance from which the enemy would so insidiously withdraw them.—His Excellency therefore confidently calls upon all the loyal and well disposed in this province, who are not under the immediate control, or within the power of the enemy, to use every possible effort in repelling the foe, and driving him from our soil, assuring them that they will be powerfully aided by the reinforcements daily arriving at this post, and pressing on to their support.—To those of His Majesty's subjects who are unfortunately situated within that inconsiderable portion of the territory occupied by the enemy, his Excellency recommends a quiet and peaceable conduct, such as shall neither afford a just cause to the enemy for treating them with the severity and rigour they have threatened, or incompatible with their allegiance to the best of Sovereigns. His Excellency at the same time declares, that he shall be compelled, however reluctantly, instantly to retaliate upon the American prisoners in his possession, every violation of the persons or property of any of His Majesty's subjects, so peaceably demeaning themselves, and hereby publicly protests against such treatment as equally unsanctioned by the usages of war, or by the example afforded by His Majesty's forces, with regard to any of the American prisoners in their possession.—Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Kingston, this 14th day of June, 1813.

GEORGE PREVOST, Commander of the Forces.

*By his Excellency's Command,*  
E. B. Brenton.



LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,  
Monday, Aug. 16, 1813.

Downing street, Aug. 16, 1813.

His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange has arrived at this Office with Dispatches addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, of which the following are copies:—

San Estevan, Aug. 1, 1813.

My Lord,—Two practicable breaches having been effected at San Sebastian on the 24th of July, orders were given that they should be attacked on the morning of the 25th. I am concerned to have to report, that this attempt to obtain possession of the place failed; and that our loss was very considerable.—Marshal Soult had been appointed *Lieutenant de l'Empereur* and Commander in Chief of the French Armies in Spain and the Southern Provinces of France, by a *Decret Imperial*, on the 1st of July, and he joined and took the command of the army on the 13th of July, which having been joined nearly about the same time by the corps which had been in Spain under the command of General Clauzel, and by other reinforcements, was called the Army of Spain, and re-formed into nine divisions of infantry, forming the right, centre, and left, under the command of General Reille, Comte d'Erlon, and General Clauzel, as Lieutenant-Generals, and a reserve under General Villatte; and two divisions of dragoons and one of light cavalry, the two former under the command of Generals Treillard and Tilly, and the latter under the command of General Pierre Soult. There was besides allotted to the army a large proportion of artillery, and a considerable number of guns had already joined.—The Allied Army was posted, as I have already informed your Lordship, in the passes of the mountains. Major-General Byng's brigade of British infantry, and General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, were on the right, in the pass of Roncesvalles. Lieut.-General Sir Lowry Cole was posted at Viscarret, to support those troops; and Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton, with the third division, at Olaque in reserve.—Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill occupied the valley of Bastan with the remainder of the second division, and the Portuguese division, under the Conde de Amarante, detaching General Campbell's Portuguese brigade to Los Aldudes, within the French territory. The light and seventh divisions occupied the

heights of Santa Barbara, and the town of Vera, and the Puerto de Echalar, and kept the communication with the valley of Bastan; and the sixth division was in reserve at San Estevan. General Longa's division kept the communication between the troops at Vera and those under Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Graham, and Mariscal del Campo Giron, on the great road.—The Conde del Abisbal blockaded Pampeluna.—On the 24th, Marshal Soult collected the right and left wings of his army, with one division of his centre, and two divisions of cavalry, at St. Jean de Pied de Port, and on the 25th attacked, with between 30 and 40,000 men, General Byng's post at Roncesvalles.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lowry Cole moved up to his support with the fourth division, and these officers were enabled to maintain their post throughout the day. But the enemy turned it in the afternoon; and Lieut. Gen. Sir Lowry Cole considered it to be necessary to withdraw in the night; and he marched to the neighbourhood of Zubiri.—In the actions which took place on this day, the 20th regiment distinguished themselves.—Two divisions of the centre of the enemy's army attacked Sir Rowland Hill's position in the Puerto de Maya, at the head of the valley of Bastan, in the afternoon of the same day.—The brunt of the action fell upon Major General Pringle's and Major-General Walker's brigades in the second division, under the command of Lieut.-General the Hon. William Stewart. These troops were at first obliged to give way; but having been supported by Major-General Barnes's brigade of the 7th division, they regained that part of their post, which was the key of the whole, and would have enabled them to re-assume it, if circumstances had permitted it. But Sir Rowland Hill having been apprized of the necessity that Sir Lowry Cole should retire, deemed it expedient to withdraw his troops likewise to Iurrita; and the enemy did not advance on the following day beyond the Puerto de Maya.—Notwithstanding the enemy's superiority of numbers, they acquired but little advantage over these brave troops during the seven hours they were engaged. All the regiments charged with the bayonet. The conduct of the 82d regiment, which moved up with Major-Gen. Barnes's brigade, is particularly reported.—Lieut.-General the Hon. Wm. Stewart was slightly wounded.—I was not apprized of these events till late in the night of the 25th and 26th; and I adopted immediate measures to concentrate the army





to the right, still providing for the siege of San Sebastian, and for the blockade of Pamplona.—This would have been effected early on the 27th, only that Lieut.-General Sir Lowry Cole and Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton concurred in thinking their post at Zubiri not tenable for the time during which it would have been necessary to wait in it. They therefore retired early on the 27th, and took up a position to cover the blockade of Pamplona, having the right, consisting of the 3d division, in front of Huarte, and extending to the hills beyond Olaz, and the left, consisting of the 4th division, Major-General Byng's, and Brigadier-General Campbell's Portuguese brigade, on the heights in front of Villalba, having their left at a chapel behind Sorausen, on the high road from Ostiz to Pamplona, and their right resting upon a height which defended the high road from Zubiri and Roncesvalles. General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, and that part of the Condé del Abisbal's corps not engaged in the blockade were in reserve. From the latter, the regiment of Travia, and that of El Principe, were detached to occupy part of the hill on the right of the fourth division, by which the road from Zubiri was defended.—The British cavalry, under Lieut.-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, were placed near Huarte on the right, being the only ground on which it was possible to use the cavalry.—The river Lanz runs in the valley which was on the left of the Allied, and on the right of the French army, along the road to Ostiz. Beyond this river there is another range of mountains connected with Ligasso and Marcalain, by which places it was now necessary to communicate with the rest of the army.—I joined the third and fourth divisions just as they were taking up their ground on the 27th, and shortly afterwards the enemy formed their army on a mountain, the front of which extends from the high road to Ostiz to the high road to Zubiri, and they placed one division on their left of that road on a height, and in some villages in front of the third division. They had here also a large body of cavalry.—In a short time after they had taken up their ground, the enemy attacked the hill on the right of the fourth division, which was then occupied by one battalion of the 4th Portuguese regiment, and by the Spanish regiment of Pravia.—These troops defended their ground, and drove the enemy from it with the bayonet. Seeing the importance of this hill to our position, I reinforced it with the 40th

regiment; and this regiment, with the Spanish regiments of El Principe and Pravia, held it from this time, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy during the 27th and 28th to obtain possession of it.—Nearly at the same time that the enemy attacked this height on the 27th, they took possession of the village of Sorausen, on the road to Ostiz, by which they acquired the communication by that road, and they kept up a fire of musketry along the line till it was dark.—We were joined on the morning of the 28th by the sixth division of infantry, and I directed that the heights should be occupied on the left of the valley of the Lanz; and that the sixth division should form across the valley in rear of the left of the fourth division, resting their right on Oricain, and their left upon the heights above mentioned.—The sixth division had scarcely taken their position when they were attacked by a very large force of the enemy, which had been assembled in the village of Sorausen.—Their front was, however, so well defended by the fire of their own light troops from the heights on their left, and by the fire from the heights occupied by the fourth division and Brigadier-General Campbell's Portuguese brigade, that the enemy were soon driven back with immense loss, from a fire on their front, both flanks and rear.—In order to extricate their troops from the difficulty in which they found themselves in their situation in the valley of the Lanz, the enemy now attacked the height on which the left of the fourth division stood, which was occupied by the seventh Cacadores, of which they obtained a momentary possession. They were attacked, however, again by the seventh Cacadores, supported by Major-General Ross, at the head of his brigade of the fourth division, and were driven down with great loss.—The battle now became general along the whole front of the heights occupied by the fourth division, and in every part in our favour, excepting where one battalion of the 10th Portuguese regiment of Major General Campbell's brigade was posted. This battalion having been overpowered, and having been obliged to give way immediately on the right of Major-General Ross's brigade, the enemy established themselves on our line, and Major-General Ross was obliged to withdraw from his post.—I, however, ordered the 27th and 48th regiments to charge, first that body of the enemy which had first established themselves on the height, and next those on the left. Both attacks suc-



ceeded, and the enemy were driven down with immense loss; and the sixth division having moved forward at the same time to a situation in the valley nearer to the left of the fourth, the attack upon this front ceased entirely, and was continued but faintly on other points of our line.—In the course of this contest, the gallant fourth division, which has so frequently been distinguished in this army, surpassed their former good conduct. Every regiment charged with the bayonet; and the 40th, the 7th, 20th, and 23d, four different times. Their officers set them the example, and Major-General Ross had two horses shot under him. The Portuguese troops likewise behaved admirably; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Spanish regiments *del Principe* and *Pravia*.—I had ordered Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill to march by Lanz upon Lizasso, as soon as I found that Lieutenant-Generals Sir Thomas Picton and Sir Lowry Cole had moved from Zubiri; and Lieut.-General the Earl of Dalhousie, from San Estevan, to the same place, where both arrived on the 28th, and the seventh division came to Marcalain.—The enemy's force which had been in front of Sir Rowland Hill, followed his march, and arrived at Ostiz on the 29th. The enemy, thus reinforced, and occupying a position in the mountains, which appeared little liable to attack, and finding that they could make no impression on our front, determined to endeavour to turn our left by an attack on Sir Rowland Hill's corps.—They reinforced with one division the troops which had been already opposed to him, still occupying the same points in the mountain, on which was formed their principal force, but they drew into their left the troops which occupied the heights opposite the third division, and they had, during the night of the 29th and 30th, occupied in strength the crest of the mountain on our left of the Lanz, opposite to the sixth and seventh divisions; thus connecting their right in their position with the divisions detached to attack Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill.—I, however, determined to attack their position, and ordered Lieut.-General the Earl of Dalhousie to possess himself of the top of the mountain in his front, by which the enemy's right would be turned, and Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton to cross the heights on which the enemy's left had stood, and to turn their left by the road to Roncesvalles. All the arrangements were made to attack the front

of the enemy's position, as soon as the effect of these movements on their flanks should begin to appear. Major-General the Honourable Edward Pakenham, whom I had sent to take the command of the sixth division, Major-General Pack having been wounded, turned the village of Soraussen, as soon as the Earl of Dalhousie had driven the enemy from the mountain, by which that flank was defended: and the sixth division, and Major-General Byng's brigade, which had relieved the fourth division on the left of our position on the road to Ostiz, instantly attacked and carried that village.—Lieut.-General Sir Lowry Cole likewise attacked the front of the enemy's main position with the 7th *Cacadores*, supported by the 11th Portuguese regiment, the 40th, and the battalion under Colonel Bingham, consisting of the Queen's and 53d regiment. All these operations obliged the enemy to abandon a position which is one of the strongest and most difficult of access that I have yet seen occupied by troops.—In their retreat from this position the enemy lost a great number of prisoners.—I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of all the general officers, officers, and troops throughout these operations. The attack made by Lieut.-General the Earl of Dalhousie was admirably conducted by his Lordship, and executed by Major-General Inglis and the troops composing his brigade; and that by Major-General the Honourable Edward Pakenham and Major-Gen. Byng, and that by Lieut.-General Sir Lowry Cole; and the movement made by Sir Thos. Picton, merit my highest commendation.—The latter officer co-operated in the attack of the mountain by detaching troops to his left, in which the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Trench was wounded, but I hope not seriously.—While these operations were going on, and in proportion as I observed their success, I detached troops to the support of Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill.—The enemy appeared in his front late in the morning, and immediately commenced an extended manœuvre on his left flank, which obliged him to withdraw from the height which he occupied behind the Lizasso to the next range. He there, however, maintained himself, and I enclose his report of the conduct of the troops. I continued the pursuit of the enemy after their retreat from the mountain to Olague, where I was at sunset, immediately in the rear of their attack upon Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill. They withdrew from his front in the night, and yesterday took up a



strong position, with two divisions, to cover their rear in the pass of Dona Maria.

—Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill, and the Earl of Dalhousie, attacked and carried the pass, notwithstanding the vigorous resistance of the enemy and the strength of their position. I am concerned to add, that Lieutenant-General the Honourable William Stewart was wounded upon this occasion.—I enclose Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's report.—In the mean time I moved with Major-General Byng's brigade and the fourth division under Lieut.-General Sir Lowry Cole, by the pass of Velate upon Iurrita, in order to turn the enemy's position on Dona Maria. Major-General Byng took, in Elizondo, a large convoy going to the enemy, and made many prisoners.—We have this day continued the pursuit of the enemy in the valley of the Bidassoa, and many prisoners and much baggage have been taken. Major-General Byng has possessed himself of the valley of Bastan, and of the position on the Puerto de Maya, and the army will be this night nearly in the same positions which they occupied on the 25th July.—I trust that H. R. H. the Prince Regent will be satisfied with the conduct of the troops of His Majesty and of his Allies on this occasion. The enemy having been considerably reinforced and re-equipped after their late defeat, made a most formidable attempt to relieve the blockade of Pamplona with the whole of their forces, excepting the reserve under General Villatte, which remained in front of our troops on the great road from Irun.—This attempt has been entirely frustrated by the operations of a part only of the Allied Army, and the enemy have sustained a defeat and suffered a severe loss in both officers and men.—The enemy's expectations of success, beyond the point of raising the blockade of Pamplona, were certainly very sanguine. They brought into Spain a large body of cavalry, and a great number of guns, neither of which arms could be used to any great extent by either party in the battle which took place. They sent off the guns to St. Jean de Pied de Port on the evening of the 28th, which have thus returned to France in safety.—The detail of the operations will shew your Lordship how much reason I have to be satisfied with the conduct of all the general officers, officers, and troops. It is impossible to describe the enthusiastic bravery of the fourth division; and I was much indebted to Lieut.-General Sir Lowry Cole for the manner in which he directed their

operations; to Major-General Anson, Major-General Ross, Major-General Byng, and Brigadier-General Campbell, of the Portuguese service. All the officers commanding, and the officers of the regiments, were remarkable for their gallantry; but I particularly observed Lieut.-Colonel O'Toole, of the 7th Cacadores, in the charge upon the enemy, on our left, on the 28th, and Captain Joaquim Telles Jurdao, of the 11th Portuguese regiment, in the attack of the mountain on the 30th.—I beg to draw your Lordship's attention likewise to the valuable assistance I received, throughout these operations, from Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill, from Lieut.-General the Earl of Dalhousie, and Sir Thomas Picton, in those of the 30th and 31st of July.—To the Conde del Abisbal also I am indebted for every assistance it was in his power to give, consistently with his attention to the blockade. I have already mentioned the conduct of the regiments of Pravia and El Principe, belonging to the army of reserve of Andalusia, in a most trying situation; and the whole corps appeared animated by the same zealous spirit which pervaded all the troops in that position.—Marshal Sir William Beresford was with me throughout these operations, and I received from him all the assistance which his talents so well qualify him to afford me. The good conduct of the Portuguese officers and troops in all the operations of the present campaign, and the spirit which they shew on every occasion, are not less honourable to that nation than they are to the military character of the officer, who, by his judicious measures, has re-established discipline and revived a military spirit in the army.—I have again to draw your Lordship's attention to the valuable assistance I received throughout these operations from the Quarter-Master-General Major-General Murray, and the Adjutant-General Major-General Pakenham, and the officers of those departments respectively; and from Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and the officers of my personal staff.—Although our wounded are numerous, I am happy to say that the cases in general are slight, and I have great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that the utmost attention has been paid to them by the Inspector of Hospitals, Dr. M'Gregor, and by the officers of the department under his directions.—Adverting to the extent and nature of our operations, and the difficulties of our communications at times, I have



reason to be extremely well satisfied with the zeal and exertions of Sir Robert Kennedy, the Commissary General, and the officers of his department, throughout the campaign, which upon the whole have been more successful in supplying the troops than could have been expected.—I transmit this dispatch to your Lordship by his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange, who is perfectly acquainted with all that has passed, and with the situation of the army; and will be able to inform your Lordship of many details relating to this series of operations, for which a dispatch does not afford scope. His Highness had a horse shot under him in the battle near Sorauren on the 28th of July.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I have omitted to inform your Lordship in the body of the dispatch, that the troops in the Puerto de Maya lost their four Portuguese guns on the 25th of July. Major-General Pringle, who commanded when the attack commenced, had ordered them to retire towards Maya; and when Lieut.-General Stewart came up, he ordered that they might return, and retire by the mountain road to Elizondo. In the mean time the enemy were in possession of the pass, and the communication with that road was lost, and they could not reach it.—I enclose returns of the loss before San Sebastian, from the 7th to the 27th of July; and returns of the killed, wounded, and missing in the operations from the 25th ult. to the 1st inst.

My Lord, July 31, 1813.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship that, although from the immense superiority of force, which the enemy directed against the position intrusted to my charge, yesterday it became, in my opinion, imperiously necessary for me to retire from that ground: the conduct of the officers and troops, British and Portuguese, was such as to entitle them to my entire approbation, and I could not have wished it to be better.—Major-General Pringle, with Major General Walker's brigade, under Lieut.-Colonel Fitzgerald, of the 60th regiment, supported by the 34th regiment, and 14th Portuguese regiment, opposed the ascent of the enemy to the ridge on the left of the position, in a most gallant style; drove him repeatedly back, and although unable ultimately to prevent him from ascending the ridge, by a more distant move-

ment, our troops kept their ground firmly, and when ordered to retire, performed it under Major-General Pringle, with the greatest regularity, and with small loss, covered by a battalion of the 14th Portuguese regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donald, of the conduct of which officer, and the steadiness of his regiment, the Major-General speaks in terms of the greatest praise.—Colonel Ashworth's brigade, also attacked in his position by a superior force, met the attack with the greatest steadiness, and drove the enemy before him at the point of the bayonet, and held his ground as long as I thought it prudent for him to do so; and a battalion of Brigadier-General Costa's brigade held the ridge on the right of the position to the last, covering the formation of the troops on the ground they were directed to take up: the enemy attempted to force the point, but were repulsed by Brigadier-General Costa, and finally driven down the ridge at the point of the bayonet by that battalion, a part of Colonel Ashworth's brigade, and a small detachment of the 28th regiment. On the whole, I can assure your Lordship, that the enemy had nothing to boast of, nor was our loss severe, considering the disparity of our forces.—I feel particularly indebted to Major-General Pringle for his conduct on this occasion, as well as to Colonel Ashworth, Colonel O'Callaghan, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald, 60th foot, commanding brigades under him, and also to Lieut.-General the Conde d'Amarante, and Brigadier-General Costa, who was wounded.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROWLAND HILL.

To Field-Marshal Marquis of Wellington, K. G.

P. S. I must not omit to mention the services of Colonel Pampluna and Lieutenant-Colonel Pyn, 18th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant and Major Mitchell, commanding the 6th of the line and 6th Portuguese in Colonel Ashworth's brigade.

Elizondo, August 1, 1813.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that, in compliance with the instructions I received through Major-General Murray, I proceeded yesterday with the column under my orders, on the road to Donna Maria. On our arrival at the foot of the pass, we found the enemy ascending the hill in great haste, and closely pressed by the 7th division, moving by a road parallel and to the right



of that which my column was on. The rear of the enemy's column having begun to ascend the hills before our arrival, it was impossible to cut off any part of it. It was, however, considerably annoyed on its march by one nine-pounder and a howitzer. I immediately ordered the 2d division, under Lieutenant-General Stewart, to ascend the hill by the road we were on, whilst the Earl of Dalhousie's column ascended by one more to the right. The enemy took up a strong position at the top of the pass, with a cloud of skirmishers in the front. —The attack on our side was led by Lieutenant-General Stewart, with Major-General Walker's brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald of the 60th, who forced back the enemy's skirmishers to the summit of the hill; but coming upon their main body, found them so numerous and so strongly posted, that Lieutenant-General Stewart was induced to withdraw them until the seventh division should be in closer co-operation with him. About this time the Lieutenant-General was wounded, and the command of the division devolved upon Major-General Pringle, who, with his own brigade, commanded by Colonel O'Callaghan, renewed the attack on our side, whilst the seventh division pressed them on the other, and both divisions gained the height about the same time, the enemy retreating, after sustaining a very considerable loss. The conduct of Lieutenant-General Stewart, Major-General Pringle, and of the officers and troops in general, was conspicuously good, and I regret that the very thick fog prevented our taking that advantage of the situation of the enemy which it might otherwise have done. A part of each division pursued them some distance down the hill, and occasioned them a considerable loss. Having thus far performed your Lordship's instructions, I withdrew my column from the pass, and moved it upon Almandoz. —Major-General Pringle praises the conduct of Captain Heise and Captain Thorn, on this occasion; and I believe it is the intention of Lieutenant-General Stewart to report the good conduct of some other officers, but his wound has probably delayed it. —I have, &c.

(Signed) ROWLAND HILL,  
Lieut.-General.

*Lezaca, 4th August, 1813.*

My Lord,—The Prince of Orange having been detained till this day for the returns, I have to inform your Lordship that

the enemy still continued posted in the morning of the 2d with a force of two divisions on the Puerto de Echalar, and nearly the whole army behind the Puerto, when the 4th, 7th, and light divisions advanced by the valley of the Bidassoa to the frontier, and I had determined to dislodge them by a combined attack and movement of the three divisions. —The seventh division, however, having crossed the mountains from Sumbilla, and having necessarily preceded the arrival of the fourth, Major-General Barnes' brigade was formed for the attack, and advanced, before the fourth and light divisions could co-operate, with a regularity and gallantry which I have seldom seen equalled, and actually drove the two divisions of the enemy, notwithstanding the resistance opposed to them, from those formidable heights. It is impossible that I can extol too highly the conduct of Major-General Barnes, and these brave troops, which was the admiration of all who were witnesses of it. —Major-General Kempt's brigade of the Light Division, likewise drove a very considerable force from the rock which forms the left of the Puerto. —There is now no enemy in the field, within this part of the Spanish frontier. —I have the honour to enclose Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham's report of the assault of St. Sebastian. —While the troops were engaged in the neighbourhood of Pamplona, as reported in my dispatch of the 1st instant, Brigadier-General Longa occupied with his division this part of the Bidassoa, including the town of Vera. That part of the enemy's army which had been left in observation of the allied troops on the great road from Irun, attacked him on the 28th; but were repulsed with considerable loss. —I have great pleasure in reporting the good conduct of these troops on all occasions; and likewise of a battalion of Spanish Cacadores, in General Barcena's division of the Gallician army, which had been sent to the bridge of Yansi, on the enemy's retreat on the 1st instant, which it held against very superior numbers during a great part of the day. —Nothing of importance has occurred in Arragon since my dispatch of the 19th July. —I have a report from Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, from Binaroz on the 21st July; and he was making preparations to cross the Ebro. —I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

*Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.*

P. S. I enclose a return of the killed and



wounded in the attack of the enemy's position on the 2d inst.

*Ernani, July 27, 1813.*

My Lord,—The attack of the breach in the line wall on the left flank of San Sebastian's, took place on the morning of the 25th, when the fall of the tide left the foot of the wall dry, which was soon after daylight. I am sorry to say, that notwithstanding the distinguished gallantry of the troops employed, some of whom did force their way into the town, the attack did not succeed. The enemy occupied in force all the defences of the place which looked that way, and from which, and from all round the breach, they were enabled to bring so destructive a fire of grape and musketry, flanking and enfilading the column, and to throw over so many hand-grenades on the troops, that it became necessary to desist from the assault.—The loss sustained was therefore severe, especially by the third battalion Royal Scots, the leading one of Major-General Hay's brigade, which being on duty in the trenches, formed the column of attack. Major-General Spry's Portuguese brigade, that of Major-General Robinson, and the 4th Cacadores of Brigadier-General Wilson's being in reserve in the trenches; the whole under the direction of Major-General Oswald, commanding the 5th division.—Though this attack has failed, it would be great injustice not to assure your Lordship, that the troops conducted themselves with their usual gallantry, and only retired, when I thought a further perseverance in the attack would have occasioned a useless sacrifice of brave men. Major-General Hay, Major Frazer, Colonel the Honourable C. F. Greville, and Colonel Cameron, commanding the royal Scotch, 38th and 9th regiments, greatly distinguished themselves. Major Frazer lost his life on the breach, with many of his brave comrades.—The conduct throughout the whole of the operations of the siege hitherto, of the officers and men of the royal artillery and engineers, never was exceeded in indefatigable zeal, activity, and gallantry; and I beg to mention, particularly to your Lordship, Lieutenant-Colonels Dickson, Frazer, and May, and Major Webber Smyth, of the royal artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Fletcher, Lieutenant-Colonel Burgoyne, and Majors Ellicombe, and C. F. Smith, of the royal engineers.—The three officers of this corps, employed to conduct different parts of the columns of attack, behaved ad-

mirably, but suffered severely. Captain Lewis has lost his leg, Lieutenant Jones was wounded in the breach, and taken; and Lieutenant Machell, after his return, was killed in the trenches.—I beg to recommend to your Lordship, Lieutenant Campbell, of the 9th, who led the forlorn hope, and who was severely wounded on the breach. I have the greatest satisfaction too in assuring your Lordship of the most cordial support and assistance, afforded by Sir George Collier, commanding His Majesty's ships on this coast, and of all the Officers and Seamen of the squadron employed on shore.—No exertion that could be afforded was wanting, and Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson has represented to me, in the strongest terms, the steady and gallant conduct of a detachment of seamen in the batteries, under the command of Lieutenant O'Reilly (first Lieutenant of His Majesty's ship *Surveillante*), and of their exemplary behaviour while on shore. I beg too, to mention Mr. Digby Marsh, master's mate, acting as Lieutenant in the batteries, after Lieutenant Dunlop was severely wounded.—I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) T. GRAHAM.

*To Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G.*

*Abstract of the Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, at the Siege of St. Sebastian, from the 7th to the 20th July 1813, inclusive.*

Total British Loss—1 Captain, 1 Staff, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 1 drummer, 107 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—1 Captain, 48 rank and file, killed; 1 Major, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 10 serjeants, 3 drummers, 144 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total—2 Captains, 1 Staff, 59 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 19 serjeants, 4 drummers, 251 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM, Adj.-Gen.

*Abstract of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, at the Siege of St. Sebastian, from the 21st to the 27th July 1813, inclusive.*

Total British Loss—1 Major, 1 Captain, 5 Lieutenants, 1 Staff, 7 serjeants, 85 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 11 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 2 Staff, 12 serjeants, 272 rank and file, wounded; 3 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 4 serjeants, 145 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—2 serjeants, 40 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 Staff, 3 serjeants, 169 rank and file, wounded; 1 Captain, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 140 rank and file, missing.

Grand Total—1 Major, 1 Captain, 5 Lieute-



[253]

nants, 1 Staff, 9 serjeants, 125 rank and file, killed; 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 14 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 3 Staff, 15 serjeants, 441 rank and file, wounded; 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 285 rank and file, missing.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM, Adj.-Gen.

*Abstract of Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Allied Army under the Command of Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. in Action with the Enemy from the 25th to the 28th July, 1813, inclusive.*

Total British Loss—1 Major, 7 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 3 Staff, 30 serjeants, 2 drummers, 324 rank and file, killed; 1 General Staff, 7 Lieutenant-Colonels, 9 Majors, 31 Captains, 72 Lieutenants, 24 Ensigns, 3 Staff, 105 serjeants, 5 drummers, 2,192 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 5 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 10 serjeants, 7 drummers, 373 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—1 Major, 2 Captains, 3 Ensigns, 4 serjeants, 157 rank and file, killed; 5 Lieutenant-Colonels, 4 Majors, 13 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, 12 Ensigns, 3 Staff, 41 serjeants, 6 drummers, 825 rank and file, wounded; 2 serjeants, 48 rank and file, missing.

Total Spanish Loss—26 rank and file, killed; 12 Officers, 155 rank and file, wounded; 11 rank and file, missing.

Grand Total—2 Majors, 9 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 5 Ensigns, 3 Staff, 34 serjeants, 2 drummers, 507 rank and file, killed; 1 General Staff, 12 Lieutenant-Colonels, 13 Majors, 44 Captains, 81 Lieutenants, 36 Ensigns, 12 Spanish Officers, 6 Staff, 146 serjeants, 11 drummers, 3,172 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 5 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 12 serjeants, 7 drummers, 432 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM, Adj.-Gen.

*Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing from the 25th to the 28th of July, inclusive.*

*British Officers killed.*

25th July.

7th Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut. Knowles.—20th Ditto, Adj. Brest.—28th Ditto, 1st Batt. Ensign Delmar.—34th Ditto, 2d Batt. Adj. Day.—39th Ditto, 1st Batt. Lieuts. Lord and Williams.—50th Ditto, 1st Batt. Capt. Rudkin, and Lieuts. Birchall and Deighton.—60th Ditto, 5th Batt. Lieuts. Von Dahlmon and Joyce.—71st Ditto, 1st Batt. Lieuts. Duff and Roberts.

26th July.

40th Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut. Malone.

28th July.

Staff. Major Roverea, Aid-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir L. Cole.—King's German Legion, 1st Line Batt. Capt. Avenant.—7th Foot, 1st Batt. Capt. Fernie.—20th Ditto, Capt. M'Kenzie.—2d Ditto, 1st Batt. Captains Stainforth and Walker, Volunteer Barnett.—27th Ditto, 3d Batt. Capt. Whyte, Adj. Burne.—40th Ditto, 1st Batt. Lieut. Galway.—48th Ditto, 1st Batt. Lieut. Lima, Ensign Parsons.

*Portuguese Officers killed.*

4th Regt. of the Line. Capt. Lucas G. Pailha.—10th Ditto, Major Claudie Victoria, Capt. Antonio Francisco Fracases.—11th Ditto, Ensign Lorenzo J. Alvez.—7th Cacadores, Ensign Const. de Sousa Girav.—10th Ditto, Ensign Versailles A. Tavez.

*British Officers wounded.*

25th July.

General Staff. Lieut.-Gen. the Honourable W. Stewart, severely; Capt. Stewart, Brigade-Major, ditto.—6th Foot, 1st Batt. Major Gomm, ditto; Ensign Radcliffe, slightly.—20th Ditto, Lieut.-Col. Wallace, ditto; Major Bent, ditto; Lieuts. Champigny, Crockatt, Walker, and Smith; Ensigns Thompson and Oakley, ditto.—23d Ditto, 1st Batt. Capt. Booker, Lieuts. G. Browne, Flaherty, and Ledwith, slightly.—28th Ditto, 1st Batt. Captains Bradley, and Meachem, Lieuts. Tomlinson, Crammer, and Gordon, Ensign Hill, slightly.—34th Ditto, 2d Batt. Lieut.-Col. Fenwick, Lieut. Barron, severely; —Simmons, Ensign Pickett, slightly.—39th Ditto, 1st Batt. Capt. Jones, Lieuts. Hart, Cox, and Scanlan, Ensigns Poe and Rhodes, severely; Ensign Courtenay, slightly.—50th Ditto, 1st Batt. Lieut.-Col. Hill, Capt. Grant, severely; Capt. North, Lieuts. Nowlan and McDonnell, slightly; Lieuts. Jones and Paterson, severely; Ensigns Collins, Bateman, and White, ditto.—71st Ditto, 1st Batt. Major M'Kenzie, ditto; Capt. Grant, Lieut. Parke, slightly; Lieuts. Packe, and Peacocke, severely.—82d Ditto, 1st Batt. Lieut.-Col. Grant, slightly; Capt. Firman, severely; Capt. Marshall, and Ensign Lacey, slightly.—92d Ditto, 1st Batt. Lieut.-Col. J. Cameron; Majors Mitchell, and Macpherson; Capt. Holmes, M'Donald, and Brevan; Lieuts. Fyfe, Macpherson, Chisholme, D. M'Donald, Dwire, Ross, Winchester, Gordon, Grant, and A. Macdonald, slightly; Ensigns F. Mitchell, G. Mitchell, and Kennedy, ditto.—Brunswick Oels. Captains Proestler, and Braxein, ditto; Lieut. Gresheim (?), severely.

26th July.

27th Foot, 3d Batt. Lieut. Crawford, severely, since dead; Ensign Byrne, slightly.—40th Ditto, 1st Batt. Captains Heyland, and Bowen, severely; Capt. Phillips, slightly; Lieuts. Kelly, and Thoreau, ditto.—48th Ditto, 1st Batt. Major Wilson (Lieut.-Col.), severely; Captain Thwaites, ditto.—53d Ditto, 2d Batt. Lieut. Frazer, ditto.—60th Ditto, 5th Batt. Ensign C. Martin, ditto.

28th July.

General Staff. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Gordon, Aid-de-Camp to the Commander of the Forces, severely; Lieut.-Col. Waters, A. A. G. slightly.—2d, or Queen's. Lieut. Hutton, severely.—7th Foot, 1st Batt. Major Despard; Capt. Crowder, Orr, Hamerton, and Wemyss; Lieuts. Logan, Fraser, Nunn, King, and Garratt, ditto.—11th Ditto, 1st Batt. Capt. Wrenn; Lieuts. Moore and Christian, ditto; Lieut. Daniel, slightly.—20th Ditto, Capt. Jackson, severely; Capt. Murray, slightly; Lieuts. Bainbridge and Lewis, severely; Lieut. Connor, slightly.—23d Ditto, 1st Batt. Lieut. Nevil, severely; Lieut. Brice and Harris, slightly; Adj. M'Lellan, severely.—27th Ditto, 3d Batt. Capt. Hamilton, slightly; Lieuts. Pratt, Pollock, Hanby, and Drew, severely; Ensign Radcliffe, severely; Ensign Ovens, slightly; Ensign Clunes, severely; Surgeon Wray, slightly.—31st Ditto, 2d Batt. Quarter-Master M'Intosh, ditto.—32d Ditto, 1st Batt. Major Wood (Lieut.-Col.), severely; Volunteer Lloyd, slightly.—36th Ditto, Lieut. Smith, severely; Ensign Skerry, slightly.—40th Ditto, 1st Batt. Lieuts. Glynn, O'Dogherty, and Carter, ditto; Ensign Smith, severely.—48th Ditto, 1st Batt. Major White and



and Capt. Wood, ditto; Lieut. Cutlibertson, Duke, Robinson, Vandermeulen, and Pountney, ditto; Lieut. Johnston, slightly.—57th Ditto, 1st Batt. Capt. Burrows, ditto; Lieut. Price, and Volunteer Campbell, severely.—61st Ditto, 1st Batt. Capt. Charlton and Lieut. O'Kearney, slightly; Volunteer Leebody, severely.—79th Ditto, 1st Batt. Volunteer Kynock, ditto.—91st Ditto, 1st Batt. Capt. Lowrie, ditto; Lieut. R. Stewart, slightly, Lieut. A. Maclean, severely; Lieut. Marshall, slightly; Ensigns M'Farlain and J. Omarston, ditto.

*Portuguese Officers wounded.*

4th Reg. Line. Lieut.-Col. A. W. Campbell, severely; Major A. E. Almeida Figeira, slightly; Capt. L. de Limos Vasconallos, severely; Capt. Pedro Jose Fedrico and Lieut. A. Campbell, slightly; Lieut. B. M. de Rosa and L. M. de Rosa, severely; Ensigns E. F. S. Sardinna, slightly; D. A. de S. Arango, D. J. A. de Nunka, and Adjutant Jose Pedro de Rey, severely.—10th Line. Major G. P. de Faria, Adjutant Jona de Santos, Lieutenants J. Gaulbert, and Pedro Pinto, slightly; Captains Manuel A. de Serra, Joachim M. Fonseca, severely; Lieut. Manuel M. Gerao, and Ensign Joas J. M. de Arango, severely; Captains A. de St. Valente, Anselmo Xavier, D'Antonio Silveira, and Joas Rodarte, severely.—12th Line. Col. P. L. Measurier, Major L. Arnot, Captains W. H. Thornton, and J. R. C. de Alpoim, Adj. Manuel Jose Cona, severely.—23d Line. Captains Giron Freire and Thomas Antonio, severely; R. Steiger and F. Jose Perreira, slightly; Lieutenants P. Antonio Robacho, Felix Jose Freire, Ensigns Jose D'Almeida, Antonio Cardoza, severely.—7th Cacadores. Lieut.-Col. Brien O'Toole, severely; Capt. Joas Pais de Sande, slightly; Capt. F. de Paolo Rosado, Ensign F. Diego Louzaido, severely.—10th Cacadores. Lieut.-Col. R. Armstrong, Major I. W. Green, Capt. Anselmo, J. de Gueiros, and Jose Rodrigues de Linea, severely; Lieut. J. Horatio Rolear, slightly.

*British Officer missing.*

7th Foot. Capt. Tarleton.

*Abstract of Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. in Action with the Enemy on the 30th of July, 1813.*

Total British Loss—1 Major, 2 Captains, 6 serjeants, 72 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 1 General Staff, 1 Lieut.-Col., 3 Majors, 9 Captains, 18 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 3 Staff, 32 serjeants, 4 drummers, 394 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 2 Lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 52 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Staff, 8 serjeants, 130 rank and file, killed; 1 General Staff, 1 Colonel, 4 Lieutenant-Colonels, 5 Majors, 8 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 17 Ensigns, 31 serjeants, 8 drummers, 760 rank and file, wounded; 135 rank and file, missing.

Grand Total—2 Majors, 3 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Staff, 14 serjeants, 202 rank and file,

3 horses, killed; 2 General Staff, 1 Colonel, 5 Lieutenant-Colonels, 8 Majors, 17 Captains, 26 Lieutenants, 21 Ensigns, 3 Staff, 63 serjeants, 12 drummers, 1154 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 2 Lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 187 rank and file, missing.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj.-Gen.

*Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, or Missing, July 30.*

*British Officers Killed.*

68th Foot. Major Crespigny.—74th Ditto. Capt. Whitting.—Chass. Brit. Capt. Tournesfort.

*British Officers Wounded.*

Gen. Staff. Major-Gen. Pack, slightly.—6th Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut. Sandys, ditto.—32d Foot, 1st Batt. Capt. Toole, severely; Lieut. Ross Lewyn, slightly.—34th Ditto, 1st Batt. Ensign Orrall, severely.—36th Ditto, 1st Batt. Lieut. Charles, slightly.—40th Ditto, 1st Batt. Lieut. Foulks, ditto.—45th Ditto, 1st Batt. Lieut. Humfrey, severely.—50th Ditto, 1st Batt. Ensign Sawkins, and Adj. Myles, slightly.—60th Ditto, 5th Batt. Adjutant Kent, ditto.—61st Ditto, 1st Batt. Capt. M'Lean, ditto; and Lieut. Wolfe, severely.—68th Ditto. Capt. Irvin, ditto; and Ensign O'Connell, ditto (arm amp.); Lieut. Leith, slightly.—71st Ditto, 1st Batt. Capt. Walker, severely.—74th Ditto, 1st Batt. Brevet-Major Moore, Lieut. Pattison and Duncombe, ditto; Lieut. Tew, slightly.—82d Ditto. Lieut.-Col. Grant, and Major Fitzgerald, severely.—82d Ditto, 1st Batt. Lieut. M'Kay, Boyde, Wood, and Ensign Mason, ditto; Adj. Holdsworth, slightly.—91st Ditto, 1st Batt. Major M'Niel, severely.—92d Foot, 1st Batt. Capt. Holmes, ditto.—Chass. Brit. Major Combre Lout, slightly; Captains Brem, severely; Treuller, slightly; Saulx, severely; Lieutenants Dufrig, slightly; Sunhary, severely; St. Columba, slightly; Servais, severely; Adj. Bosingault, ditto.

*British Officers missing.*

50th Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut. Bartly and Lieut. Power.

*Portuguese Officers killed.*

2d Reg. of the Line. Major Lourenzo Martinho Pegado and Capt. M'Gibbon.—14th Ditto. Adj. Jose Maria Cabresro.—23d Ditto. Lieut. Christooa de Souza a Abinho.

*Portuguese Officers wounded.*

General Staff. Br. Hippolitall de Costa, severely.—2d Regt. Line. Lieut.-Col. Joa Telles de Menezes, Major Robert Ray, and Lieut. Frs. Rebello de Moira, slightly; Lieut. Jove Nepomuno da Ataede, dangerously; Ensigns Frs. de Paulia Cahrita, slightly; Bents Jose Taveres, severely; Avini Pompeo Correia, slightly; Ensign Fr. Jos. Furtado, severely.—6th Ditto. Lieut.-Col. Max Grant, and Capt. Joa, Iraquazon, slightly; Capt. John Sutherland, severely; Lieut. Joa Maria Periera, and Man, Joze Ainha, slightly; Ensigns Aut. Iraquion de Mendouca and Joze de Souza Pinto, severely.—11th Ditto. Ensign Lucas Maximo, ditto.—14th Ditto. Lieut.-Col. J. Macdonald, and Major F.

(To be continued.)

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